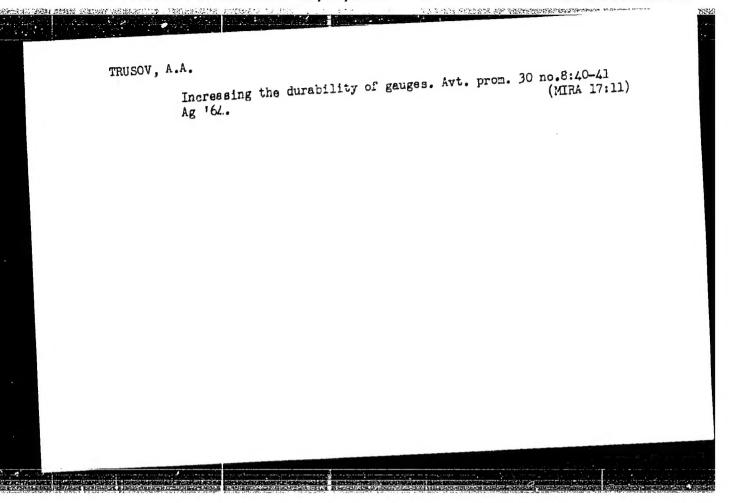
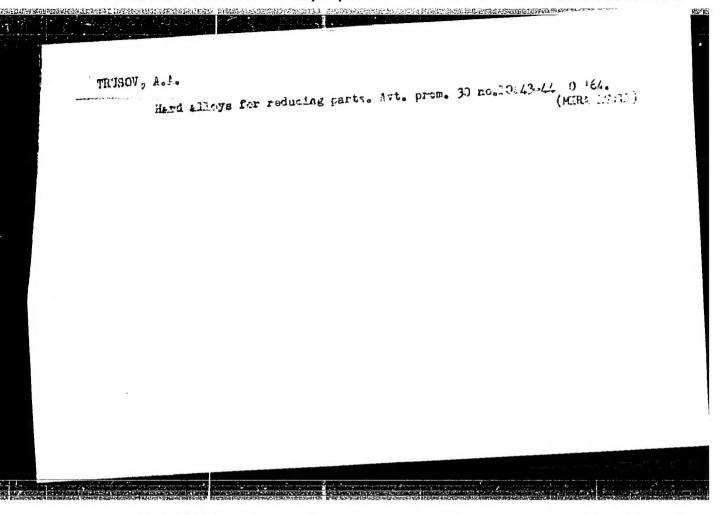


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TOISTOY, N.A.; PHIL'KO, G.I.; RYSKIN, A.I.; TRUSOV, A.A.

Relation between luminescent and photoelectric phenomena in ZnS-lin. Fiz. tver. tela 4 no.11:3177-3184 N :62. (MIRA 15:12)

l. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni S.I. Vavilova, Leningrad. (Luminescent substances) (Photoelectricity)

IOSKUTOV, Vasiliy Vasiliyevich; TRUSOV, A.A., inzh., retsenzent;
DUGINA, N.A., tekhm. red.

[Polishing of metals]Shlifovanie metallov. Izd.4., perer.
Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 279 p.
(Grinding and polishing) (Metals—Finishing)

| TRUSOV, | , A.A. |
|---------|---|
| | Increasing the wear resistance of broaches. Avt. prom. 31 no.9: (MIRA 18:9) |
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ENT(1)/ENT(m)/T DS/WW L 9887-66 ACC NR: AP5027681 SOURCE CODE& UR/0051/65/019/005/0326/0828 44,53 . AUTHOR: Tolstoy, N. A.; Spartskov, A. A.; Trusov, ORG: none 21,44.55 21,44,55
TITLE: Electro-optical effect in a rotating electrical field and a stable electrical dipolar moment in colloidal particles 7 SOURCE: Optika i spktroskopiya v. 19, no. 5, 1965, 826-828 TOFIC TAGS: colloid chemistry, electric field, electric effect, thermal outic effect, dipole moment ABSTRACT: In a dispersion medium containing polar molecules (as in water), colloidal particles of different nature caused a sharply expressed electro-optical effect when this colloidal solution was placed in a field of alternating rectangular electrical pulses. This effect was associated with a change in time of the orientation of colloidal particles. The latter caused a changeable dichroism which was, as a rule, conservative, and not consumptive. A comparison of light-modulation curve phases with the electrical voltage curve indicated that colloidal particles 1/2 UDG: 535.347

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ACC NR: AP5027681

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in a polar dispersion medium possess a stable electric dipolar moment. The scanning of the light modulation curve on a oscillograph give a Lissajous figure of the second order. Dichroism in oriented particles could be determined by polarization measurements of the collodial solution in a laminar flow. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM

7/ SUBM DATE: 13Apr65/

NR REF SOV: 004/ OTHER: 000

(leh)

| | TRUSOV, | Increasing | the streng | th of rolling | tools. | Avt. prom. | 30 (MIRA 17:12) | |
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| | | no.6:35-36 | Je 164. | | | | • | |
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ALIMOV, A.C. inzh.; KARPENKO, L.G., inzh.; TARASOVA, L.P., inzh.; TIKHOMIROVA, K.A., inzh.; BERILOV, N.T., inzh.; YUDIN, V F., inzh.; SOBINOVA, L.I., inzh.; TRUSKO, A.A., inzh. Rapid bottom pouring of killed steel. Stal' 25 no.3:
(MIRA 18:4) 230-231 Mr 165.

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820018-3" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

13119 8/181/62/004/011/018/049 B104/B102

14.21.00

AUTHORS: Tolstoy, N. A., Khil'ko, G. I., Ryskin, A. I., and Trusov, A. A.

TITLE:

The relation between the luminescence and photoelectric

properties in a ZnS-Mn phosphor

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 11, 1962, 3177 - 3184

TEXT: The object here is to establish quantitative and kinetic relations between photoelectric aspects and the luminescence of the photo-semiconduction mechanism in the ZnS-Mn phosphor, which has the property of scintil-

lative deexcitation of luminescence. ZnS-Mn (10⁻³ g/g) placed in a capacitor is excited by two successive light flashes from two flash lamps positioned in front of a concave mirror. The interval between the light pulses is varied automatically from 0.1 to 10 sec. Intervals greater than 10 sec are regulated by hand. The first ultra-violet light pulse produces in the capacitor a current pulse corresponding to the motion of electrons in the direction of the incident beam. The second yellowish-green light pulse direction of the incident beam. The second yellowish-green light pulse between the two light pulses. It reaches a maximum for a certain time Card (1/3)

S/181/62/004/011/018/049 B104/B102

The relation between the luminescence...

interval t max t increases rapidly with decreasing temperature; for $t_{max} \rightarrow \infty$ the signal amplitude becomes zero. For $t_d \ll t_{max}$ the signal excited by the second pulse has opposite sign to that excited by the first light pulse. With increasing t_d ($t_d \ll t_{max}$) the signal of the second pulse becomes negative and goes through a maximum. The amplitude of the signal of the second light pulse is proportional to the light pulse but is independent of the ultra-violet light impulse. The signal of the second light impulse arises from the density gradient of the carriers localized in the excited state. The signs of the signals are the same for both light pulses. If, in the interval between the light pulses, infra-red light falls on the phosphor, t becomes shorter. Further, t depends on T in practically the same way as the scintillative deexcitation of the red lumin escence band of this phosphor. Both effects are interpreted as being due to the relocalization of the holes from the centers of the blue luminescence to those of the red. The depth of the "blue" hole levels is 0.67 ev and their frequency factor is \approx 0.7.10¹³ sec⁻¹. There are 4 figures.

Card 2/3

The relation between the luminescence...

S/181/62/004/011/018/049 B104/B102

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut im. S. I. Vavilova, Leningrad (State Optical Institute imeni S. I. Vavilova, Leningrad)

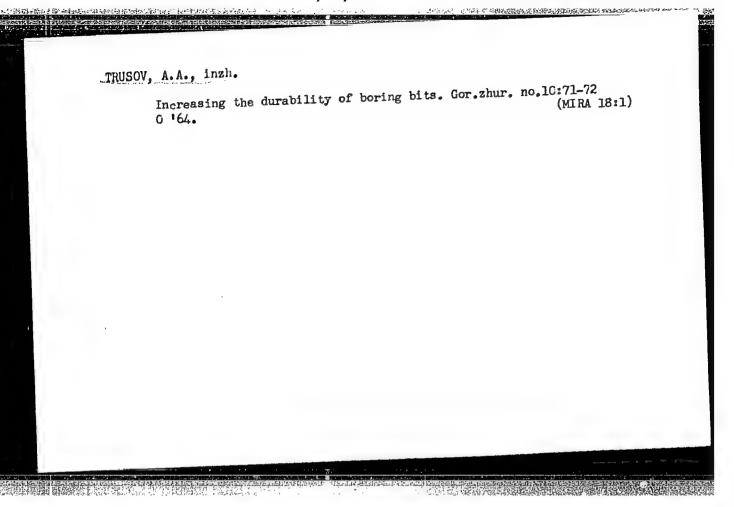
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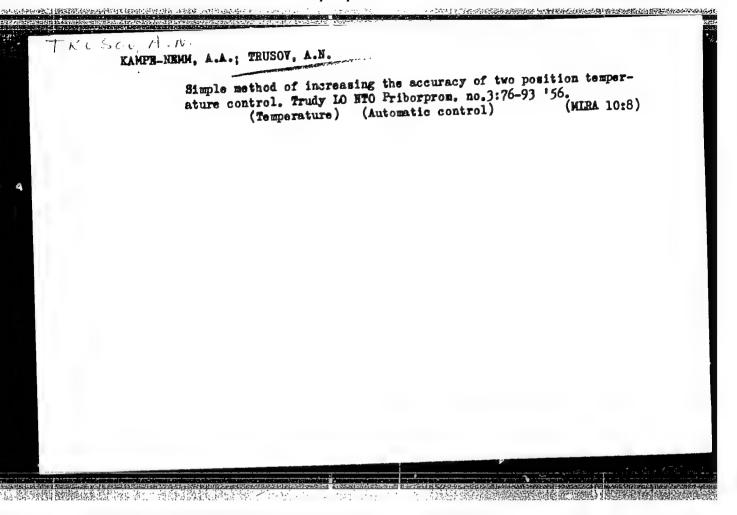
June 21, 1962

Card 3/3

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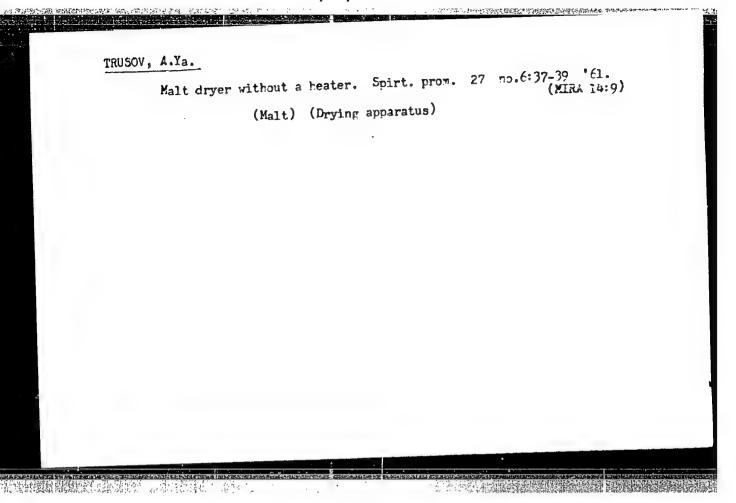




DESYATCHIKOV, B.A., kand. ekon. nauk; GABZAILOV, G.F., kand. ekon. nauk; KADYROV, Z., nauchn. sotr.; ABDUSHUKUROV, T.; KALYAKIN, P.V., kand. ekon. nauk; FOKIN, A.I., kand. ekon. nauk; BAKIYEVA, R.A., nauchn. sotr.; IERAGIMOV, M., nauchn. sotr.; KARDASI, A.A., kand. ekon.Lauk; KADANER, E.A.; NIKONOV, F.D., nauchn. sotr.; ANTONETS, G.M.; ARTYKOV, A.A., kand. ekon. nauk; TRUSOV, A.N.; OVCHAROVA, M.A., nauchn. sotr.; TSOY, P., nauchn. sotr.; KALYAKIN, P.V., kand. ekon. nauk, etv. red.; DZHAMALOV, O.B., doktor ekon. nauk, red.; ARTYKOV, A., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; SHARIFKHODZHAYEV, M., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; DESYATNIK, F.M., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Economics of the machinery manufacture of Uzbekistan] Ekonomika mashinostroeniia Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN Uzb.SSR, 1963. 289 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut ekonomiki. (Uzbekistan—Machinery industry)



TRUSOV, A. Ya., inzh.

Method for gluing plaster board on brick and concrete surfaces.

Suggested by Trusov, A.IA. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.13:

53-56 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Trest Altaysvinetsstroy Ministerstva stroitel'stva KazSSR, g.Ust'-Kamenogorsk Vostochno-Kazakhskoy oblasti.
(Plaster board)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820018-3"

TRUSOV, F., starshiy mekhanik

Testing boilers of the steamship "Jean Juares" with manual and automatic regulation of fuel consumption. Mor. flot ne.6 supplement:15-17 '59.

1.Parokhod "Zhan Zhores."
(Boilers, Marine-Testing)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820018-3

TRUSOV, GRIGORIY MARTINOVICH

N/5 361.5 .T8

Podvodnyye lodki v Russkom i Sovetskom flote Submarines in the Russian and Soviet Fleet Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1957.

3830p. illus., Diagrs., tables. "Literatura" p. 380-381

TRUSOV, Grigoriv Martynovich: MISHKEVICH, G.I., red.; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhn.

[Submarines in the Russian and Soviet Mayy] Podvodnye lodki v russkom i sovetskom flote. Leningrad, Gos. soiusnoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1957. 383 p. (Submarine boats)

TRUSOV, Grigoriy Martynovic [1889-1960]; ZALESSKIY, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; MATVEYEV, V.I., kontr-admiral, retsenzent; YEGOROV, S.A., nauchn. red.; KAZAPOV, Yu.S., red.; KOROVENKO, Yu.N., tekhn. red.

[Submarine boats in the Russian and the Soviet fleets] Podvodnye lodki v russkom i sovetskom flote. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 439 p. (MIRA 17:2)

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BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Trusov, Grigoriy Marty novich (Engineer, Commander)

Submarines in the Russian and Soviet fleets (Podvodny*ye lodki v russkom i sovet*-skom flote). [2d ed., rev. and enl.] Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 63. 0439 p. illus., biblio., indices. Errata slip inserted. 8,400 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: submarines, submarine building, Russian submarine building, Russian submarine history

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book presents systematized and generalized material on the history of submarine construction, based on a long study of archives, written by a veteran of 40 years submarine service. The book covers the entire history of the development of the Russian submarine building. It is designed for many workers in the ship building industry, sailors, students in shipbuilding institutes and in technical schools, as well as for the general reader interest in the history of the Russian fleet. The publisher is grateful to Candidate of Technical Sciences N. A. Zalesskiy, Rear Admiral A. I. Rodionov, Rear Admiral V. I. Matveyev, Engineer Rear Admiral V. Ya. Balakirev, Captain of First Rank A. N. Lushnikov, Captain of First Rank Yu. A. Maksimov, Engineer D. N. Polyakov, Captain of Third Rank V. M. Mostseyev, Engineer F. K. Dromidontov, Captain of Third Rank M. I. Khametov,

Card 1/3

AM4033668

Warrant Officer I. N. Revenko, Reserve Warrant Officer L. A. Vlasov, V. I. Orlov, and Yu. I. Zubov for providing material and great help.

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- 30 Ch. 3. Production of new types of submarines and models of naval weapons in the second half of the 19th century - - 47

Ch. 4. Review of accomplishment in the field of submarine building in the 19th century. - - 101

Ch. 5. Development of submarine at the beginning of the 20th century (1900 -1905). Appearance of naval submarines - - 115

Ch. 6. Construction of submarines in 1906 -- 1911 - - 148

Ch. 7. Training of submarine cadres in the Russian fleet -- 192

Ch. 8. Construction of submarines in Russia during 1912 -- 1917 - - 216

Card 2/3

AM4033658 Ch. 9. Activity of Russian submarines during the first world war - - 250 Ch. 10. At the threshold of a new era - - 282 Ch. 11 Construction of mighty modern submarine fleet during the years of the five year plans - - 299 Ch. 12. Use of submarines during the great war for the fatherland - - 347 Conclusion - - 411 Appendix. Summary data on Russian submarines constructed in 1900 -- 1917 -- 423 Index of names of submarines - - 428 Name index - - 432 Literature - - 437 NR REF SOV: 100ct63 SUBMITTED: SUB CODE: WA 16Apr64 DATE ACQ: OTHER:

S/075/60/015/02/04/004 B005/B006

AUTHORS: Trusov, G. N., Aladzhalova, N. A.

TITLE: On the Determination of Tritium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 15, No. 2,

pp. 238-239

TEXT: The authors of the present paper designed a unit for determining tritium in the form of water vapor. A scheme of the unit is given in a figure and described. Metallic counters with internal filling of type figure and described. Metallic counters with internal filling of type CSM-7 (SBM-7) were applied. Isopentane under a pressure of 16-18 mm torr was used as filling agent. Since isopentane dissolves vacuum grease, a special cock (depicted in a figure) was designed for introducing the a special cock (depicted in a figure) was designed for introducing the isopentane. A butyl phthalate manometer, which is also shown graphically, isopentane. A butyl phthalate manometer, which is also shown graphically, isopentanes on the walls of the counter, the number of counts changes vapor condenses on the walls of the counter, the number of counts changes noticeably in the course of time (Fig. 5). Since the degree of condensation is strongly dependent on the temperature, the counter must

Card 1/2

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On the Determination of Tritium

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be kept at constant temperature, to enable condensation to be taken into account. In the unit designed by the authors, the counter was heated to 30°C by applying a current with an amperage of 30 a. The temperature was easily kept constant by means of a AATP(LATR). For measurement, first the sample and then the isopentane were introduced into the counter. The activity of the isopentane-water vapor mixture was measured after 25 min. After standardizing all operations involved in the tritium determination, the relative measuring accuracy was 7%. The characteristic of the counter is considerably impaired by the presence of small quantities of air. After discharge, the characteristic of the counter can be restablished by heating to 250 - 300°C under continuous evacuation. There are 5 figures and 2 non-Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: June 30, 1958

Card 2/2

TRUSOV, G.N.; ALADZHALOVA, N.A.

Palladium cathode. Separation and exchange of hydrogen isotopes Zhur. fiz. khim. 34 no. 11:2521-2529 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)

l. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova. (Electrodes, Palladium) (Hydrogen-Isotopes) (Isotope separation)

17 18

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507/20-130-2-36/69

AUTHORS:

Trusov, G. N., Aladzhalova, N. A.

TITLE:

Exchange of Hydrogen Isotopes on Palladium

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 2,

pp 370 - 373 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The investigation was carried out by the authors with a view of obtaining experimental data permitting a comparison between the true rate of the hydrogen exchange on palladium with such exchange rates as have been calculated by extrapolation of the overvoltage and ionization curve on to the overvoltage corresponding to equilibrium. The experimental apparatus shown in figure 1 is described: An electrolytic polyethylene cell consisting of three parts with two clamped-in palladium membranes. One of the palladium cathodes was constantly saturated with hydrogen by cathodic polarization of its rear side. The following reactions were investigated: 1)Pd(H) $_n$ +D $_2$ 0 \longrightarrow Pd(H) $_{n-1}$ D * +HDO $_a$ In this case, sotigated: 1)Pd(H) $_n$ +D $_2$ 0 \longrightarrow Pd(H) $_{n-1}$ D * +HDO $_a$ In this case, sotigated: 1)Pd(H) $_n$ +D $_2$ 0 \longrightarrow Pd(H) $_{n-1}$ D * +HDO $_a$ In this case, sotigated: 1)Pd(H) $_n$ +D $_2$ 0

lutions of KOD and D2SO4 were used, and the separated hydro.

Card 1/3

17.12

Exchange of Hydrogen Isotopes on Palladium

507/20-130-2-36/69

gen was analyzed by means of a mass spectrometer. 2) $Pd(H)_{n-1}T^{\circ}+H_{2}O \longrightarrow Pd(H)_{n}+T^{\circ}HO$. Here the hydrogen adsorbed on Pd was marked by means of potash lye enriched in tritium (0.2 Curie/cm3) and the activity of the solution into which T goes over, was measured by means of Goiger-Müller counters. The experimental results obtained are shown in tables 1 and 2 as well as in figure 2: On all electrodes investigated the rate of isotope exchange was two to three times higher than the rate extrapolated from the overvoltage curve. The following explanation of these results 18 suggested: The water molecule (or the hydroxonium ion) is adsorbed on the hydrogen-saturated palladium in such a manner that a H-atom is located immediately on the metal surface. This H-atom is separated and replaced by a H-atom of the adsorption layer. A chemical exchange reaction thus occurs, which is independent of the potential jump between metal and solution. The exchange rate depends on the capability of the surface of adsorbing water molecules. The authors then mention an oral interpretation of their experimental results given by A. H. Frumkin by means of electrochemical 4

Card 2/3

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Exchange of Hydrogen Isotopes on Palladium 50V/20-130-2-36/69

descrption. It is mentioned that the authors thank Professor V. I. Veselovskiy for his interest in the investigation. There are 2 rigures, 2 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Research Institute for

Physical Chemistry imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

PRESENTED: July 18, 1959, by A. N. Frumkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1959

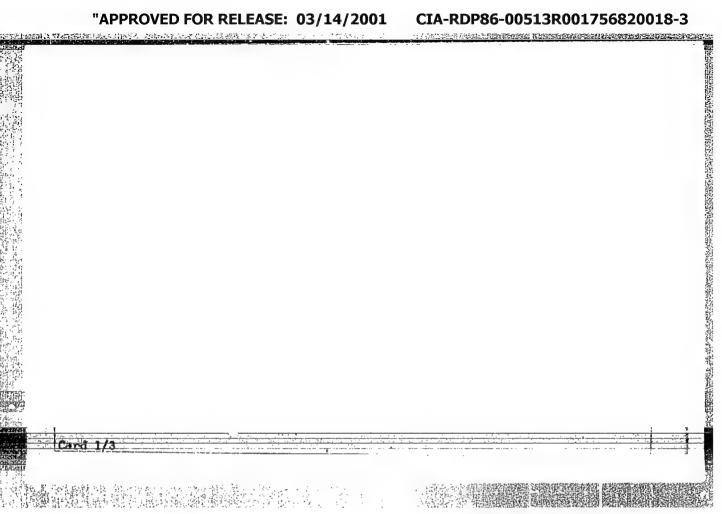
Card 3/3

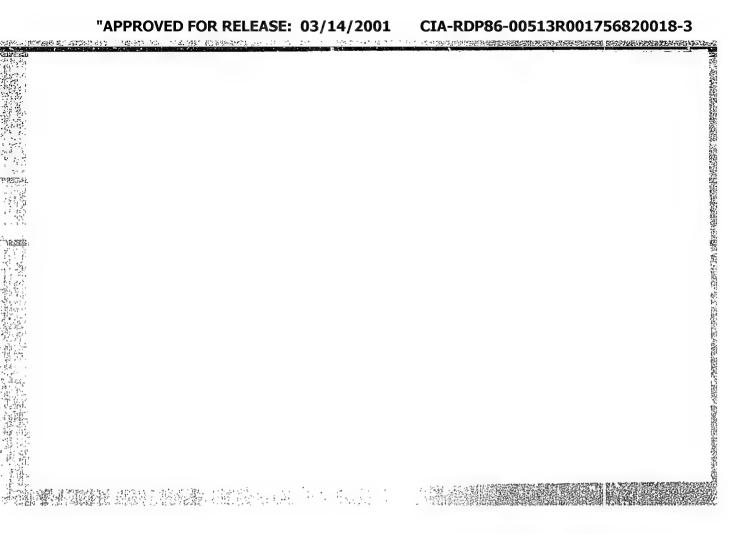
TRUSOV, G.N.; ALADZHALOVA, N.A.; VESELOVSKIY, V.I.

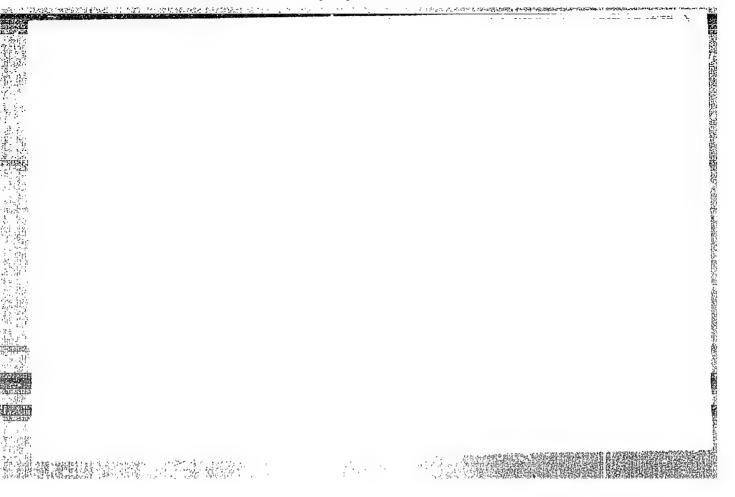
生等原则性加强的方面的,并不是可以加强的

Separation of hydrogen isotopes on a palladium cathode. Dokl.AN (MIRA 14:6)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Frumkinym. (Hydrogen-Isotopes)







* 工工中的。中国国际经验的经验的特别的基础的经验的表情的经验的经验的经验的。

SAVVIN, L., inzh. (Moldaviya); YEKHIAKOV, A., inzh. (Sverdlovsk);
TRUSOV, I., inzh. (Frunze); IVANOV, N.; PIAKSEYEV, G. (Kherson);
KNOROZ, M. (L'vov); GROMENKO, P., rabochiy (Novosibirsk);
TARASOV, O. (Novorossiysk); D'YAKOV, P., inzh. (Kamensk-Shakhtinskiy); BUTUSOV, V., dotsent (Moskva); SUNDAKOV, M.,
inzh., student; PORTNOV, Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk (Makhachkala);
PETROV, Yu., inzhener-stroitel' (Ivanovo)

Readers argue, agree, advise. Tekh. mol. 31 no.6:6-9 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Starshiy inzhener Usol'skogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda (for Ivanov). 2. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskogo uchilishche imeni Baumana (for Butusov). 3. Zaochnoye otdeleniye fakul'teta zhurnalistiki Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Sundakov).

(Technological innovations)

TRUSOV, I. A.; FEDORYCHEV, A. M.

Drilling inclined holes with cable drilling rigs. Razved. i okh. nedr 28 no.5:53-54 My '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Gidroproyekt.

(Boring machinery)

| Magn | etic cork for piezome 58. | tric wells. Razved | i okh. nedr 23 no.9 | : 44-44 |
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| s " | 58. | | (MINA I | 1:12) |
| 1.Gi | droproyekt. (Wate | r, Underground) | | |
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VOZDVIZHENSKIY, Boris Ivenovich, prof.; VOLKOV, S.A., dots.; FILATOV, B.S., dots.; LYUBIMOV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; TRUSOV, I.A., inzh.; BORAVIZV, V.A., nauchnyy red.; NEKRASOVA, N.B., red.; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Gore drilling in prospecting] Razvedochnoe kolonkovos burenie.

Pod obshohei red. B.I. Vozdvizhenskogo. Moskva, Gos. nauchnotekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1957. 591 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Boring)

.

AUTHOR:

Trusov, I.A.

SOV-132-58-9-11/18

TITLE:

A Magnetic Plug for Piezometric Bore Holes (Magnitnaya probka

dlya pyezometricheskikh skvazhin)

PERIODICAL:

Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1958, Nr 9, pp 44-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author describes a magnetic plug devised by A.N. Shevchenko, a collaborator of the Gidroproyekt, to protect piezometric bore holes from stoppage. It consists of a ring into which a round piece of metal is fixed. It is then driven into the pipe of the bore hole. The devise can be pulled

out by a magnet. There is 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION:

The Gidroproyekt

1. Geophysical prospecting--USSR 2. Pipe fittings--Design

3. Magnets--Applications

Card 1/1

TRUSOV, I.A.: KOPACHEV, A.M.

BUE-75, the new cable-rotary drilling rig. Razved.i okh.nedr 23 (MIRA 10:11) no.8:22-26 Ag '57.

1. Gidroproyekt. (Boring machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820018-3"

FEDORENKO, Mikolay Trofinovich; THUSOY, L.K., redaktor; MOROZOV, V.I., redaktor; KOMM, V.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Chineae notes] Kitaiskie zapisi. Moskva, Sovetskii pisatel', (MIRA 8:11)

1955. 534 p. (MIRA 8:11)

(Chinea-Description and travel)

TRUSOV, I.I. (Kiyev)

Por the first time in fifty years. Priroda 51 no.5166 My 162.

(MIRA 15:5)

(Kiev--Frost)

TRUSOV, I.I.

An outstanding case of glaze in the Ukraine from the 13th to the 15th of November 1961. Meteor.i gidrol. no.11:50-51 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kiyevskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya. (Ukraine—Ice)

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ACC 'NR: AP6018546

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/006/1823/1833

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, A. M.; Trusov, L. I.

ORG: All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Current Sources, Moscow (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut istochnikov toka)

TITIE: Contribution to umklapp processes in intervalley transitions and absorption by free electrons in n-Si

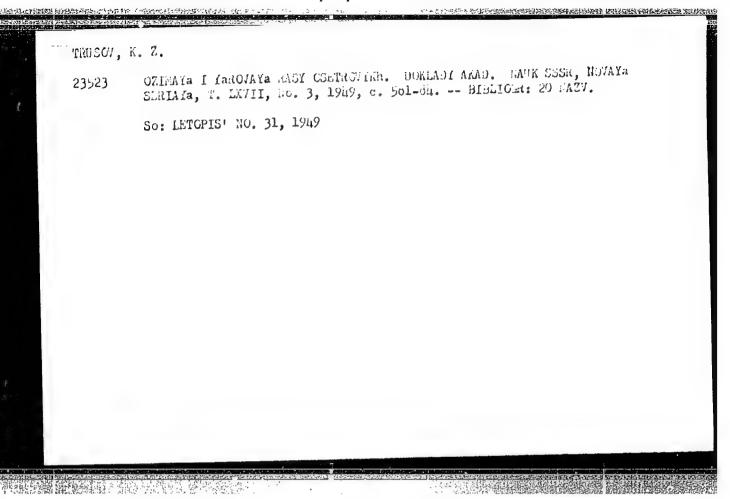
SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 1823-1833

TOPIC TAGS: silicon semiconductor, semiconductor band structure, carrier scattering, semiconductor carrier, electron interaction, phonon interaction group theory

ABSTRACT: To check on a hypothesis first advanced by W. Harrison (Phys. Rev. v. 104, 1281, 1956) that the mobility and scattering of the electrons in silicon are governed primarily by the umklapp processes and by intervalley scattering, the authors evaluate the contribution of the umklapp processes by determining the matrix elements for electron-phonon interaction that leads to the umklapp processes and to the intervalley transitions. The valleys from which transitions are possible by means of a selected reciprocal-lattice are determined, and the matrix elements for the transition from the given initial state to the given final state, in terms of different reciprocal-lattice vectors, are written out. The possible corresponding transitions are tabulated, and group theory is used to separate the nonvanishing matrix elements and to ascertain the oscillations that cause the scattering leading to intervalley transi-

Card 1/2

| is commensurat | umklapp processor te with the cont s: 2 figures, | tribution fr | om the inter | valley e | the umklar electron-ph | op contributi |
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| Card 2/2 | | | | | | |



TRUSOV, L.N., inzh.

Errors in ship speed testing on measured lines. Sudostroenie
26 no.10:50-52 0'60.

(Ship propulsion)

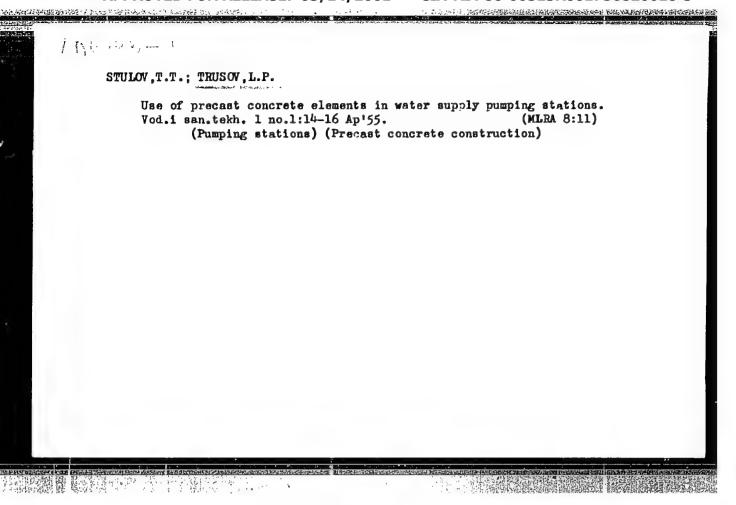
(Ship propulsion)

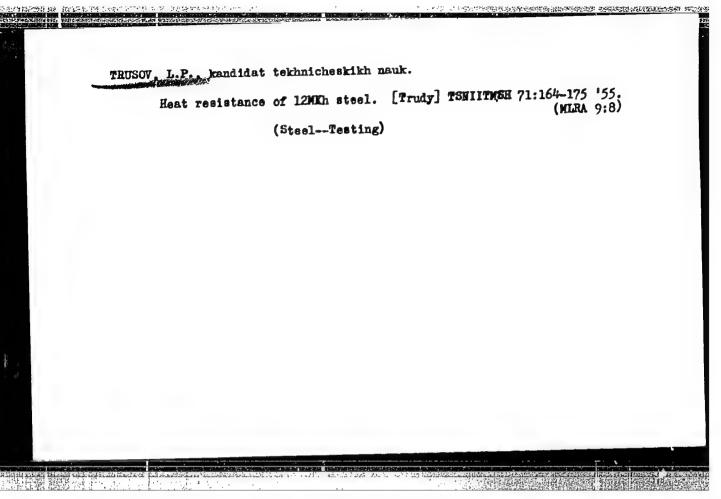
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TRUSOV, L. F.

Dissertation: "Effect of Finctwitions in Temperature on Redistance to Greep." Cand Tech Sci, Central Sci Res Inst of Technology and Locaine Building, Moscow, 1953. (Deferatively: Zhurnal--Mekhaniku, Moscow, Aur 52)

SO: SUM 203, 19 Oct 1954





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124-11-13585

The constraint in the second management of the second seco

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 11, p 175 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Trusov, L. P., Fedortsov-Lutikov, G. P., Mitrofanov, V. G.

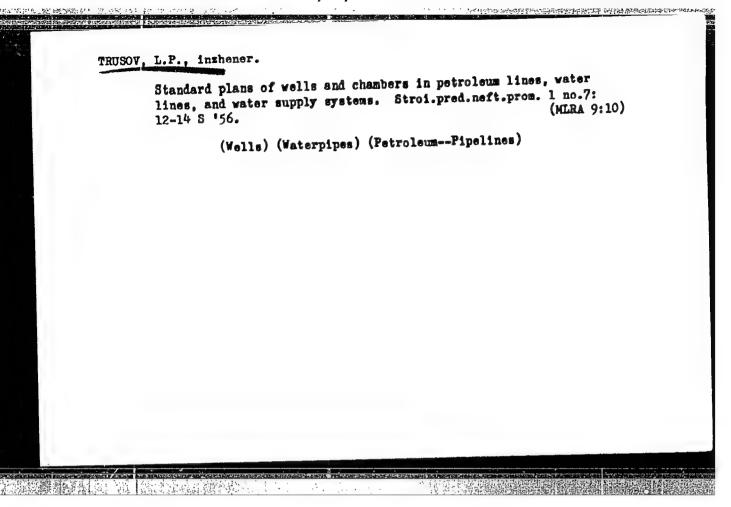
TITLE: The IP-4M Creep and Endurance Testing Machine

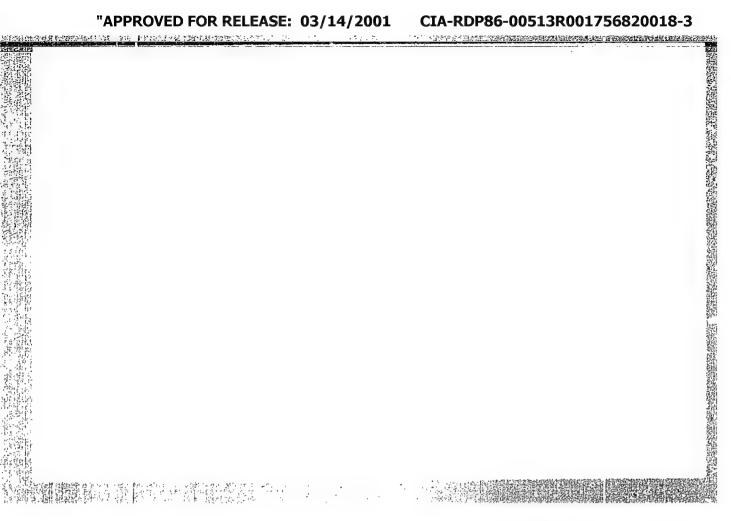
(Mashina dlya ispytaniya na polzuchest* - dlitel*nuyu prochnost*IP-4M)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Prochnost' metallov. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1956, pp 91-99

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1





TRUSOV, L.P., inzhener (Moskva); SHISHKIN, N.A., inzhener (Moskva)

Graphs for determining the thickness of walls of underground steel pipelines. Stroi.pred.neft.prom. 2 no.5:9-12 My '57.

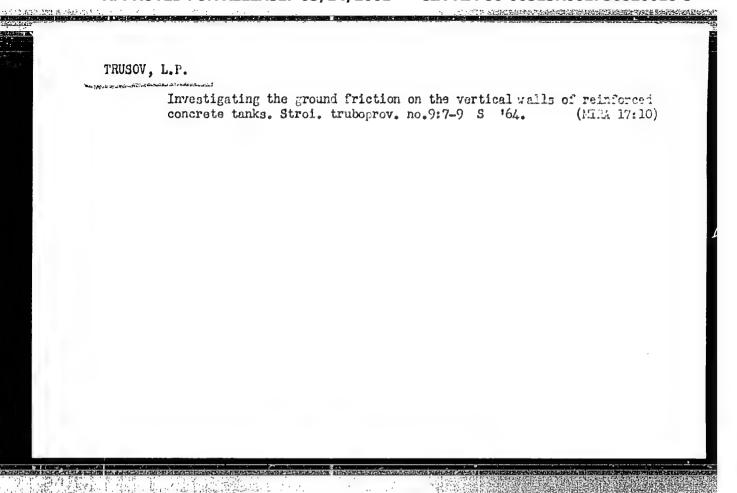
(Pipe, Steel)

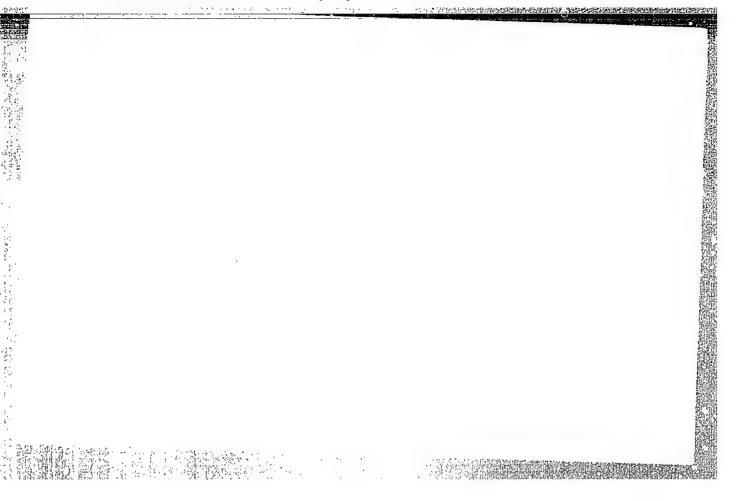
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HATVEYEV, S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk [deceased]: TRUGOV L.P. kandidat tekhnic





MIRKIN, I.L.; TRUEDV, L.r.; FTROPAVLOVSKAYA, Z.N.

Lov-alloy heat resistant steel for electric machinery manufacture.

Ketalloved. i term. obr. met. no.11:4-9 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. TSentral nyy nauchro-issledovatel skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyenina.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820018-3

L 15215-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) JD ACC NR: AP6002906 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0072/0072 INVENTOR: Mirkin, I. L.; Trusov, L. P.; Dubrovskaya, Ye. P.; Vasilevskiy, P. P.; Trubitsyn, N. A.; Yarovinskiy, L. H. ORG: none TITLE: Heat-resistant steel'. TITLE: Heat-resistant steel. Class 40, No. 177077 [announced by the Central Scientific-Research Institute of Technology and Machine Building (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii 1 mashinostroyeniya)] SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 72 TOPIC TAGS: steel, low alloy steel, heat resistant steel, chromium containing steel, molybdenum containing steel, nickel containing steel, vanadium containing steel, niobium containing steel ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a heat-resistant steel containing chromium, molybdenum, nickel, vanadium, and niobium. To improve the heat resistance, the content of alloying elements is set as follows: 0.13-0.18% C, 1.8-2.3% Cr. 1.2-1.5% Mo, 0.55-0.70% V, 0.9-1.12 N1, 0.08-0.152 Nb, and 0.0052 Ba SUB CODE: SUBM DATE: 11Apr64/ ATD PRESS: 4189 117 UDC: 669.15'26'28'24'292-194

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L 31037-66 ENT(m)/EMA(d)/EMP(t)/EMP(z)/EMP(b) MJW/JD

ACC NR: AP5027701

SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/65/000/011/0004/0009

AUTHOR: Mirkin, I. L.; Trusov, L. P.; Petropavlovskaya, Z. H.

ORG: TENIITMASh

TITLE: Low-alloy heat-resistant steels for power generating machinery

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov. no. 11, 1965, 4-9

TOPIC TAGS: power plant component, low alloy steel, heat resistant steel, pearlitic

steel

ABSTRACT: Considering the exceptionally long service life of power generating equipment (at least 10-15 years), its high operating parameters (as much as 580°C and 255 atm) and the trend toward building increasingly larger boiler-turbine units, the problem of improving the quality and durability of the components and elements of this equipment is of special importance. Currently the weight of individually cast turbine elements reaches 22-25 tons, and the wall thickness of steam lines reaches as much as 65-72 mm while their diameter may even exceed 400 mm. Under these conditions the assurance of uniform structure and properties is a particularly difficult task during various operations involved in the hot and cold working of power-machinery elements: tube bending, welding, welding-up of casting defects, and subsequent heat treatment. Proper batching of the melt is also essential, since even minor deviations

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ACC NR: AP5027701

may vitiate its structure and properties. Thus, e.g. reducing the Mn content of (15KhlMlF) steel (0.14-0.20% C, 1.2-1.7% Cr, 0.9-1.2% Mo and 0.25-0.40% V) to 0.4-0.7% from 0.9-1.1% leads to a shorter incubation period of austenite transformation and, as a result, sharply increases the critical cooling rate during air quenching and causes a marked nonuniformity of structure and properties at different cross sections of large-sized castings and thick-walled tubes. Further, the equipment used for heat and power generation operates in the regime of gradually increasing deformation and progressive stressing. Hence, the principal objective should be to maximally retard these processes. For operation at 500-600°C use is made of low-alloy heat resistant pearlitic steels and moreover martensite-ferrite steels containing 10-13% Cr are being developed for this purpose. Even more rigorous requirements apply to the heat-resistant materials used for the fastening fixtures of power machinery. The permissible plastic deformation of bolts and pins is at most 0.2% over a 1.5-2 year period. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 10, 11, 13/ SUEM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

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L 3669-66 ENT(m)/ENP(w)/ENA(d)/T/ENP(t)/ENP(z)/ENP(b) LJP(c) MJW/JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5010375 UR/0145/65/000/003/0119/0124,
669.181

AUTHORS: Mirkin, I. L. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Trusov, L. P. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TIPLE: New highly heat resistant perlitic steels for power plant construction

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 3, 1965, 119-124

TOPIC TAGS: perlitic steel, chrome alloy, molybdenum alloy, vanadium alloy, low alloy steel / 15KhlMIF steel, 25 Kh2MIFB steel

ABSTRACT: Low alloy steels (less than 4% alloys) must be used to make large power plants now under design (500 000-800 000 kw operating at live steam temperature of 565C or up to 585C) economically practical. Research and practical experience have shown that chrome-molybdenum-vanadium perlitic steels are most proper for operation at such temperatures. Steel 15KhlMIF (0.2%C, 1.5% Cr, 1.0% Mo and 0.3% V) is now basic for most turbine parts, while the C content is lowered to 0.1-0.15% in steam pipes. Creep strength tests of above 25 000 hours indicate that extrapolated values to 10 hours of operation at 585C should be 8-9 kg/mm² for 15KhlMIF and 9-11 kg/mm² for the steam pipe modified alloy. It is noted and 1/2

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that a simple increase in alloy content does not result in improved properties, as shown by Cr-Mo-V steels in which increasing the Cr content from 1.0 to 3.0% decreased the yield strength from 63-50 kg/mm² and $\delta_{\rm o2}$ from 53 to 47 kg/mm². The relaxation strength (at the same initial stresses) is found to be 1.5-2 times higher at temperatures of 565-580C for steels containing less Cr and Nb and more V (1.0-1.5% Cr, 0.7-1.0% V) than steel 25Kh2MIFB (0.2-0.3% C; 2.0-2.5 Cr, 0.8-1.0 Mo; 0.3-0.6 V; 0.3 Nb and 0.005 V). The increased part sizes of large power plants also complicate the effectiveness of heat treating processes. It has been shown that small changes in alloy content can improve heat treating properties considerably. Thus, increasing the Mn content in 15KhlMIF from 0.4-0.7% to 0.9-1.1% decreases the critical cooling speed by one order of magnitude. The properties of low alloy perlitic steels should be further improved by more complex alloying and, simultaneously with the alloy development, improved methods of heat treati...; and manufacturing of these special-property alloys should be introduced. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. ASSOCIATION: Tsentral nyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut tekhnologii mashinostroeniya (Central Scientific Research Institute of Machine Building

Technology)
SUBMITTED: 280ct64
NO REF SOV: 005
Card 2/2 BVK

ENCL: 00 OTHER: 000 SUB CODE: MM

TRUSOV, L.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Steel for cast components of boilers, turbines, and steampipes. Teploenergetika 12 no.3:21-24 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya.

KRYANIN, I.R., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MIRKIN, I.L., doktor tekhn nauk, prof.; TRUSOV, L.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Heat-resistant steels for thermal power engineering. Teploenergetika 11 no.12:2-5 D 64 (MIRA 18:2)

l. TS-ntralinyy nauchno-isaledovateliskiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya.

TRUSOV, L.P.; DUEROVSKAYA, Ye.F.; MARINENKO, L.S.

Improving the properties of pearlitic heat-resistant steel. Issl. po zharoproch. splav. 10:175-178 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

ACCESSION NR: AT4013945

8/2659/63/010/000/0175/0178

AUTHOR: Trusov, L. P.; Dubrovskaya, Ye. F.; Marinenko, L. S.

TITLE: Improving the mechanical properties of perlitic high temperature steel

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochny*m splavam, v. 10. 1963, 175-178

TOPIC TAGS: steel, high temperature steel, steam turbine, nickel alloy steel, manganese alloy steel, perlitic steel

ABSTRACT: Perlitic steels, mainly alloyed with chromium and molybdenum, are widely used for manufacturing power equipment (steam turbines) in the SSSR. However, the mechanical properties and heat resistance of these brands of steel are relatively low. Unification of steam turbine parts leads to production of castings with 700 mm walls weighing 12 tons. Because of these dimensions, the usual heat treatment (normalization and tempering) can not ensure the necessary uniformity of properties in the entire casting. The necessary cooling rate for normalization therefore reaches 800 C per hour, which may be lowered somewhat for steel with a high content of alloying elements. This would require modification of the available equipment for heat treatment. The authors therefore studied the effect of Ni and Mn on the critical cooling rate for castings of

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4013945

15Kh1M1F and 15KhZM2FB5 steel. Increasing the manganese content from 0.58% to 1.19% decreased the critical cooling rate (minimum cooling rate without change in the free ferrite microstructure in the steel) from 2500C per hour to less than 50C per hour. This also increased the impact strength. Experiments were also done with addition of nickel (0.5-0.8% to 0.9-1.1%). Without nickel, the microstructure of the steel contained a significant quantity of free ferrite, and after tempering inclusions of carbides appeared in the ferrite grains. When 1% nickel was added, there was no free ferrite, the steel strength changed from 220 kG/sq mm to 375 kG/sq mm after normalization, and the steel hardness increased after tempering. The authors conclude that high quality and uniform features of large cast and wrought parts for power equipment may be achieved by introducing small quantities of nickel or by increasing the manganese content. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 00

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OTHER: 000

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KRYANIN, I.R., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; MIRKIN, I.L., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; TRUSOV, L.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Treatment of steel for stationary steampipes with high and superhigh parameters. Teploenergetika 10 no.6:10-15 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya.

(Steampipes) (Pipe, Steel)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820018-3"

ACCESSION NP: AUGOCOCOS

5/0094/63/000/004/0010/0015

61

ATTHOR: Kryanin, I. R. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Mirkin, I. L. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Trusov, L. P. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Steel used in stationary steem power plants operating at high ultra-high pressures and temperatures

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 6, 1943, 10-15

TOPIC TAGS: power plant, steam pipe, welding, steel type, 12KhlMF steel, 15KhlMlF steel, E1-756 steel

ABSTRACT: (A study of characteristics and manufacture of steels 12khlMF, 15khMlF.) and EI-756 (12khllv2MF) for use in 200-, 300-, 500-, and 800-Mut power plents operating at 170 abs. atm. and 5700 or at 255 abs. atm. and 5850 was made at Tsentral'ny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut technologii i mashinostroyeniya (Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machinery). The limit of strength in forged and perforated pipes of steel 15khlMlF, with a wall thickness of 45-85 mm was found to be 9-10 kg/Sq mm at 5850. It was 8-9 kg/Sq mm for welded pipe joints. The test of original and welded parts indicated a high plasticity.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820018-3

I. 12894-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000478

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This perlite steel is recommended for production of steam pipes in 300-Mut plants operating at 585C and 255 abs. atm. Table 1 (see enclosure) shows allowable and ultimate stresses for both steels at a temperature range of 520-600C. Electrode ultimate stresses for both steels at a temperature range of 520-600C. Electrode 151-34 is recommended for welding this material with a preheating temperature of 300-350C. The use of thick pipes made of steel 12Khimf for the same power plants is not recommended because of the low limit of sustained strength in this steel. Experiments on pipes of chromium-molybdenum-venadium steel with additional ingredients will be finished in 1943. Martensite-ferrite steel EI-756 and electrodes ents will be finished in 1943. Martensite-ferrite steel EI-756 and electrodes induction coils of both rigid and flexible types are recommended for local heating in welding straight and curved pipes. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: TENIITMASh

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 21Jun63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/32

PALITSYN, Vladimir Andreyevich, inzh.; SPEKTOR, Moisey Isaakovich, inzh.; OSKOLKOV, Aleksey Ivanovich, inzh.; SAMOKHOTSKIY, A.I., inzh., ved. red.; TRUSOV, L.P., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; SOROKINA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[High-temperature double-chamber electric furnace for heating stamping billets] Vysokotemperaturnaia dvukhkamernaia elektricheskaia pech' dlia nagreva zagotovok pod shtampovku. Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 11 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 5. No.M-58-206/12) (MIRA 16:3)

YAKOVLEV, Vasiliy Akimovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; RAGAZINA, M.F., inzh., ved. red.; TRUSOV, L.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SOROKINA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Induction heating with a commercial frequency current of aluminum and magnesium alloy ingots] Induktsionnyi nagrev to-kom promyshlennoi chastoty slitkov iz aliuminievykh i magnie-vykh splavov. Moskva, Filial Vses.in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 21 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 3. No.M-58-44/3) (MIRA 16:3) (Induction heating) (Nonferrous ingots)

The control of the co

RAGAZINA, M.F., inzh., ved. red.; TRYASUNOVA, Ye.V., inzh., ved. red.; TRUSOV, L.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; PONOMAREV, V.A., tekhn. red.; SOROKINA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Heat and chemical heat treatment of ferrous and nonferrous metals] Termicheskaia i khimiko-termicheskaia obrabotka chernykh i tsvetnykh metallov. Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii. Nos.1, 3-4. 1958. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 3. Nos.M-58-10/1, M-58-264/lo, M-58-398/15. (MIRA 16:3) (Steel-Heat treatment)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820018-3

TRUSOV, L.P., inzh.; LYUBINOV, I.I., inzh.

Standard plans of cylindrical reinforced concrete tanks for petroleum products. Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 24 no.10: 30-31 162. (MIRA 15:10)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820018-3

TRUSOV, L.P.; KUMANIN, V.I.

Refining of heat-resistant Cr-Mo-V- steel with small additions of cerium.

Lit.proizv. no.4:34-37 Ap *63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Steel, Heat-resistant-Metallurgy)

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re ingrangs and the expansion is an imparation of the expansion of the exp

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REFINEMENT OF Cr-Mo-V STEEL BY CERIUM (USSR)

Trusov, L. P., and V. I. Kumanin. Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, Apr 1963, 34-37.

S/128/63/000/004/002/004

The effect of cerium on the properties of a perlitic heat-resistant steel for service at 580°C and 240 at has been investigated at the Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machinery. Cerium was added as mishmetal (50% Ce, 25% La, 15% Nd, and 10% other rare-earth metals) either in furnace or ladle. It was found that 0.20% Ce decreased the total sulfur content, made the sulfide distribution more uniform, and reduced nonmetallic impurities by 30-45% and oxygen content by more than 50%. For tests of mechanical properties, the steel was annealed at 1080-1100°C for 2 hrs, aged at 740-750°C for 5 hrs, and air cooled. The addition of 0.20% Ce was found to increase the yield strength and tensile strength at 580°C from 38.2 to 41.5-42.1 kg/mm² and from 43.5 to 46-46.7 kg/mm², respectively. However, the highest notch toughness at room temperature, 13.2-16.2 kgm/cm², was obtained at 0.50-0.10% cerium. Also, the longest rupture life, 1255 or 363 hrs.

Card 1/2

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AID Nr. 95%-2 6 June

REFIREMENT OF Cr-Mb-V STEL [Cont'd]

s/128/63/000/004/002/004

at 580°C under a stress of 20 kg/mm² was obtained with 0.05% cerium added in furnace or in ladle, respectively. In both cases the fracture was intergranular, while nonmodified steel had a transgranular fracture. The creep strength at 580°C and a creep rate of 10⁻⁵% per hr was found to be 7 kg/mm², compared with 6 kg/mm² for the nonmodified steel. Oxidation resistance of the cerium-modified steels at 600, 650, and 700°C was found to be lower than that of the unmodified metal. [AZ]

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| Precast prestressed concrete tank with a capacity of 1000 Precast prestressed concrete tank with a capacity of 1000 cubic meters. Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 23 no.7:21-22 cubic meters. Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 23 no.7:21-22 (NIRA 14:7) 1. Giprospetspromstroy. (LytkatinoTanks) (Precast concrete construction) | | The first of the state of the s | |
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| cubic meters. Finds 2 specifical (MINA 14:17) | INO | | |
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MIRKIN, I.L., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; TRUSOV, L.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

(MIRA 15:8)

Evaluating the resilience of welded joints in austenitic steel steam pipes. [Trudy] TSNIITMASH 105:57-61 '62. (MIRA 15 (Pipe, Steel-Welding) (Steam pipes--Welding)

\$/590/62/105/000/005/015 1031/1242

AUTHORS:

Mirkin, I.L., Prof., Dr. of Technical Sciences, and Trusov, L.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

Performance of welded joints in steam pipe-lines made of

SOURCE:

Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya. Trudy, v.105, 1962,

TEXT: The design of steam pipe-lines is generally based on creep strength and endurance limit of the pipe metals and welds. A considerable number of failures occurred in welded joints of steam mains made of 1X14H14B2M (1257) (1 Kh 14N 14V 2M E1257) and 1X18H12T (1 Kh 18N 12T) austenitic steels after only 700-800 hrs of operation. The tensile strength of regular and welded specimens of EI257 steel was 14 kg/mm² at 580°C after 50 000 hrs. In the case of the lKhl8Nl2T steel the values at 610°C were 12.5-13.5 kg/mm²

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S/590/62/105/000/005/015 I031/1242

Performance of welded joints...

and 11 kg/mm² for regular and welded specimens, respectively. The safety factor was 2.3-3.2. The failures are due partly to high complex working stresses brought about by sharp changes in steam temperature, and partly to insufficient plastic deformation of the welds. Thus, the present design of high-pressure steam lines and welded joints, do not fully reflect the actual operating conditions. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

TRUSOV, L.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; MARINENKO, L.S., inzh.

Type 15KhlMIF steel for steam pipelines with a working temperature of 565-585. [Trudy] TSNIITMASH 105:71-86 '62. (MIRA 15:8) (Stee, Heat-resistant-Testing)

S/032/61/027/011/012/016 B104/B138

AUTHORS: Mirkin, I. L., Trusov, L. P., and Alekseyeva, N. A.

TITLE: A method of testing welded seams

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 11, 1961, 1392 - 1395

TEXT: The variable cross-section specimen shown in Fig. 1 is suggested for weld tests. This shape is to prevent the specimens from breaking outside the welded region during tests. The length of the cylindrical part of the specimen is varied according to the kind of welded seam. The local strain during the experiment was determined in sections I - V shown in Fig. 1. Tests with 18412T (1Kh10N12T) steel showed that the shape of the specimen has no effect on the nature of the fracture and does not change the long-time strength substantially. The difference between the long-time strength determined with the specimen shape described here and that determined with the conventional shape is given as being 4 - 5%.

Moreover, the specimens break in the centre of cylindrical region as desired. Consequently the possible effect of stress concentrations at the cone apex is small. Results are given in the table. There are 4 figures,

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S/032/61/027/011/012/016 B104/B138

A method of testing welded...

1 table, and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION:

Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya (Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Building)

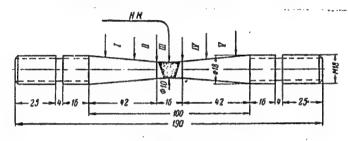


Fig. 1.

Card 2/8 2

MIRKIN, L.L.; TRUSOV, L.P.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.A.

の一般の理論を表する。 はないが よいさいさか

Method for testing samples of welds. Zav.lab. 27 no.11:1392-1395
(MIRA 14:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya.

(Metals-Testing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820018-3"

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TRUSOV, L.P., kand.tekhn.mauk; FSDORTSOV-HITIKOV, G.P., kand.tekhn.

nank; MITROFANOV, V.G., ingh.

Installation for testing creep and long-time strength of heat resistant alloys. [Trudy] TSMIITMASH 100:107-115 (MIRA 13:7)

159. (Heat-reistant alloys--Testing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820018-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820018-3

Testing and using heat-resistant materials at the Cherepet'

State-owned Regional Electric Power Plant. [Trudy] TSHIITMASH
100:218-237 '59.

(Cherepet'--Electric power plants)
(Heat-resistant alloys)

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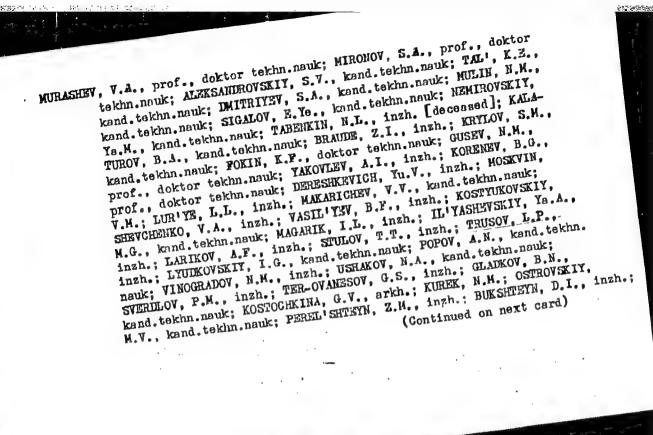
LYUBCHIK, M.A., TRUSOV, L.P., SHUR, D.M.

6 指式 植碱 医克特

Setub for the programmed testing of heat-resistant materials for long-period strength. Zav.lab. 26 no.5:615-616 '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

(Strength of materials)



MURASHEV, V.A .-- (continued) Card 2.

MIKHAYLOV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SIGALOV, E.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; GVOZDEV, A.A., prof., retsenzent; MIKHAYLOV, V.V., prof., retsenzent; PASTERNAK, P.L., prof., retsenzent; SHUBIN, K.A., inzh., retsenzent; TEMKIN, L.Ye., inzh., nauchnyy red.; KOTIK, B.A., red. izd-va; GORYACHEVA, T.V., red.izd-va; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for designers] Spravochnik proektirovshchika. Pod obshchei red. V.I.Murasheva. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam. Vol.5. [Precast reinforced concrete construction elements] Sbornye zhelezobetonnye konstruktsii. 1959. 603 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledo-vatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Deystvitel'-nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Murashev. Gvozdev, Mikhaylov, V.V., Pasternak, Shubin). 3. Chlen-korresp. Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Mironov, Gusev, Moskvin, Kurek).

(Precast concrete construction).

TRUSOV, L.P., inzh.

Construction of storage tanks in the Hungarian People's Republic.

Nov.tekh.mont. i spets.rav.v stroi. 21 no.10;28-31 0 '59.

(MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut Giprospetspromstroy.

(Hungary—Tanks)

(Precast concrete construction)

sov/95-59-6-5/12

THE TRANSPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

14(10)

AUTHORS:

Stulov, T.T. and Trusov, L.P., Engineers

TITLE:

New Designs of Underground Small Capacity Reinforced Concrete Reservoirs

for Oil Products

PERIODICAL:

Stroitel'stvo truboprovodov, 1959, Nr 6, pp 15 - 17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Institute Giprospetspromstroy has worked out standard designs for typical reinforced concrete reservoirs of 100 and 200 cu m capacity. Reservoirs (arch Nr T-1164 and T-1165) for light oil products and lubricants consist of a metal lining and gunite wall. The article describes and illustrates this simple design and inexpensive construction. After the metal lining is put in place and welded to the base plate to form a reservoir, it is filled with water and covered on the outside with gunite; the necessary equipment is mounted on 4 manhole metal covers. The gunite wall thickness is 6 cm for the 100 cu m reservoir and 8 cm for the 200 cu m reservoir. - Designs for reservoirs (arch Nr T-1160 and T-1161) for dark pil products provide for prestressed concrete reinforcement. The novelty of this method consists in the tight winding under stress of the wire round the cone-shaped surface of the reservoir. The wire does not touch the reservoir itself but passes over

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756820018-3

SOV/95-59-6-5/12

New Designs of Underground Small Capacity Reinforced Concrete Reservoirs for 011 Products

vertical metal stays placed on the reservoir every 40 - 50 cm. To apply correct stress, the winding-on of the wire is to be done with a tensionmeter. From the Table showing the technical and economical indices of the standard underground reservoirs, it can be seen that these consume from 30 - 80% less steel than the above-ground reservoirs. The author concludes that the proposed reservoirs are to be given preference over the above-ground tanks, due to the many advantages of the former, inasmuch as they have a longer life, keep a more even temperature and require less upkeep; there should also be considered the elimination of loss due to ("breathing") fluctuation of temperature, as observed in above-ground tanks. The described designs of reservoirs for light and dark oil products should be recommended throughout the USSR for dry soil with a seismic intensity not exceeding 6 points. There are: 2 diagrams and 1 table.

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